

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.
PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—32 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

No. 3,145.

range on the part of the authorities will easily prevent all dangers of that kind.
Our readers will find some interesting matter in the extracts from the papers of that island.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.
April 4th.—Surgeon Henry Johnston from —
do. 5th.—Asst. Surgeon D. A. Carnegie, from Bukker.
do. do. Capt. H. Lyons, Staff, from Sukker.
do. do. Capt. Parr, Staff from Kurrachie.
do. do. Ensign Newham, 23d Regt. N. I., from Sukker.
do. 6th.—Major J. Lloyd, Foot Arty., from Kurrachie.
do. do. Lieut. and Adj. J. R. Wilson, 2d Nizam's Infantry, from Aurangabad.
do. 7th.—Lieut. H. H. Kitchener, 13th Lt. Drs. from Madras.
do. do. Lieut. C. C. Shute, 13th Lt. Drs. from Madras.

DEPARTURES.
April 7th.—Ensign C. J. Bouchier, 7th Regt. N. I., to Mhow.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—April 5th, Portuguese Brig *Esperanza*, J. F. de Sena, Master, from Macao 8th December 1839. *Passengers.*—Messrs. J. L. de Almeida, E. V. Peres, L. J. Lopes, H. J. Simoes, E. J. Glz, A. V. Remedios, J. F. de Sena, Sr. C. A. de Sena, L. J. de Almeida, L. F. de Almeida, A. V. Banada and V. F. de Conto.
do. 6th. Ship *Orestes*, Thomas Smith Master, from Sydney 14th January. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Kerr Junior, Capt. Dalrymple, James Thomson Esq.
do. 7th. Ship *Regular*, G. C. Budd, Master, from Aden 4th January. *Passengers.*—37 Natives.
do. 7th. Brig *Rangoon*, Gabriel Fernando, Master, from Macao 9th January and Goa 25th March; Ship *Orestes*, T. Smith, Master, from Sydney 14th January; Ship *Regular*, G. C. Budd, Master, from Aden 4th January; French Bark *Augustus*, E. Bouchiche, Master, from St. Mab 22nd August; Brig *Rangoon*, G. Fernando, Master, from Cochin 15th March. —List of *Passengers* will be found in the usual place.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez....	30th April.
Buckinghamshir.	D. & M. Pes.	London....	In April.
Lady East....	J. Nusservan.	London....	Dispatch.
Ganges....	Skinner and Co.	London....	Dispatch.
Berkshire....	Remington & Co.	London....	Dispatch.
Hero of Malown.	Dirom, Carter and Co.	Liverpool....	5th April.
Rothschild....	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool....	Dispatch.
Lancaster....	Higginson and Cardwell.	Liverpool....	Dispatch.
City of Poona.	Pollexfen, Milne and Co.	Liverpool....	Dispatch.
M. S. Elphinstone.	Skinner & Co.	Clyde....	Dispatch.
Ellora....	Skinner & Co.	Clyde....	Dispatch.
Sir W. Wallace.	Do.	Singapore.	Dispatch.
Fort William.	J. Jeejeebhoy.	Gibb Miller & Co.	Dispatch.
Emerald Isle.	Do.	Do.	Dispatch.
Droagan....	T. J. Jeffries & Co.	Do.	Dispatch.
Lady Rowena.	Dirom, Carter and Co.	Do.	Dispatch.
Marquis of Hastings.	J. Jeejeebhoy.	Macao....	Quick despatch.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Steamer Cleopatra.	Supt. Indian Navy.	London....	22d Nov.
*Lady Faverham.	Do.	London....	2d Aug.
*Sesostris....	Do.	London....	in Dec.
*Abel Gower....	Do.	London....	in Dec.
*Inglis....	Do.	London....	22d Nov.
*Catherine....	Do.	London....	30th Dec.
*Earl Durham.	Do.	London....	30th Dec.
*Aurora....	Do.	London....	30th Dec.
*Euphrates....	Do.	London....	30th Dec.
*Tartar....	Do.	London....	30th Dec.
*Juvana....	Do.	London....	30th Dec.
*Lord W. Bentinck....	Do.	London....	25th Jan.
*Justina....	Do.	London....	25th Jan.
*Queen Victoria.	Do.	London....	25th Jan.
*Competent....	Do.	Liverpool....	5th Dec.
*Caledonia....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*John Knox....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Medora....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Shannon....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Finawarra....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*W. Sharples....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Barbara....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Castrian....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Majestic....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Wilson....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Wm. Turner....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Eleanor Law.	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Caster....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Crown....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Bucephalus....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Maria....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*British King....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Monarch....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Hindostan....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Quinten Leech.	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Mary Mitchell.	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*son....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Q....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Salced....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Paquet d'Ha.	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*vana....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Emilia....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.
*Bolivar....	Do.	Liverpool....	14th Nov.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

From Singapore.—Asia Felix.
From Colombo.—Jeanne Antoinette.
From Calcutta.—Betsy, Fuzel Currie.
From Penang.—Lady Wallace.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Sloop Childers.
H. C. Vessels.—Steamers *Semiramis*, *Hugh Lindsay*, and *Georgina* H. C. Brig *Taptee* and *Pallinurus*; Receiving Ship *Hastings*; *Thetis* (Light Vessel at the Rock Station); Cutter *Margaret*; Schooner *Surveying* *Tenders* *Cardiva*, and *Maldiva*; Schooner *Emily* and *Constance*, and *Patience* *Bhema*.
MERCHANT VESSELS.—Cambridge, Benares, Mayram, Dyanam, June, Samlance, Lady Wilmet, Horton, Ram, Perth, Sashrow, Lintia, Sultana, George Canong, Sir Colin Campbell, Hamida, Fattay Rahmon, Sir Edward Paget, Dackloy, Fattay Hulbarry, Hamudy, Fort William, Lady East, Rothschild, Lancaster, Buckingham.

shire, John William Dare, Ganges, Colonel Newall, Agnes, Elora, City of Poonah, Berkshire, Lord Castle, Hero of Malown, Droagan, Parland, Mount Stewart, Elphinstone, Mahomed, Emerald Isle, Recovery, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Lord Castlereagh, Parkfield, Mary, Abbottsford, Clifton, Samuel Ammy, Sultana, Futtama Barrack, Cauderbar Khan Moom, baruck Gondolier, Kirkma Finlay, Orestes, Regular, and Rangoon.
PORTUGUESE.—Bark *Marquis of Hastings*, and *Brig Esperanza*.
FRENCH.—Barque *Augustus*.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

APRIL 1840.	MORN.	AFT.
8th Wednesday.....	3 0	3 36
9th Thursday.....	3 0	3 36

Latest advices Received.

From London..... 4TH FEBRUARY
" Paris..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 8—Wednesday.
9—Thursday.—Moon First Quarter.
10—Friday.
11—Saturday.
12—Sunday.—6th Sunday in Lent.—Palm Sunday.
13—Monday.
14—Tuesday.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 8, 1840.

THE following have vessels arrived, since our last, the Portuguese Brig *Esperanza*, J. H. de Sena, Master, from Macao 9th January and Goa 25th March; Ship *Orestes*, T. Smith, Master, from Sydney 14th January; Ship *Regular*, G. C. Budd, Master, from Aden 4th January; French Bark *Augustus*, E. Bouchiche, Master, from St. Mab 22nd August; Brig *Rangoon*, G. Fernando, Master, from Cochin 15th March. —List of *Passengers* will be found in the usual place.

We beg to direct attention to a paragraph, extracted from the *Calcutta Courier* of the 28th ultimo, upon a subject well worthy the attention of the legal profession and those who have occasion for their services.

THE City of Palaces with a degree of chivalry rather unusual in these plodding matters of fact, times entertained the Misses Eden on the 27th ultimo, with a variety in the bill of fare deserving of imitation in this our city, which has lately made some pretensions to gaiety. The evening's amusements commenced with the performance of a Vaudeville by the elite of the Calcutta amateurs, and were concluded by a Ball to which Masques and Fancy dresses had been admitted. The description given by our *Qui Hi* friends however is not sufficiently tempting to induce us to transcribe it.

SIR HARRY DARRELOF of the 18th Royal Irish late A. D. C. to Sir James Carnac, arrived at Calcutta in H. M.'s Brig *Algerine*, on the 27th March; as did the *Futtay Salam* belonging to this Port. The Barque *Lord Elphinstone*, commanded by Captain Simmonds who commanded Vessels between this place and the Persian Gulf for several years had got aground, in her passage up the river at Kedgerie, and is not expected to be again afloat for some days. The *Edmonstone* sailed for China on the 26th. The *Freak* had left Calcutta for Bombay.

MADRAS papers just received inform us of Lord ELPHINSTONE's arrival at Trichinopoly, from Tanjore in perfect health. This leads us to suppose that the injury which he lately sustained by a fall from his horse cannot have been so severe as it was represented. The officers of the 34th Regiment M. L. Infy. have purchased the sword of the Ex-Nawab of Kurnool and presented it to Col. Dyce their late Commandant as a token of their friendship and esteem.

A Case has lately been brought to our knowledge of importance so vital to the interests of owners and commanders of Vessels, that we think a brief detail of the circumstances, with an exposition of the grounds upon which we conclude the Magistrates to have committed an error of judgment in their decision, may be useful to our readers, as well as conducive to the adoption of some strong measures by the Chamber of Commerce. These Gentlemen, so highly respectable in their individual, as well as collective capacity, will not imagine for a moment that our motive is to "stir up their minds to sudden mutiny," or the perpetration of any inconsiderate remonstrance with the Government. The short account that we are about to give will absolve us from such a suspicion, by speaking for itself and bearing testimony corroborative or negatory of the correctness of our views. On Sunday the 29th of last month, the Captain of the Ship *Magistrate* hearing a noise about midnight amongst the crew, apparently proceeding from the broken whispers of persons engaged in the commission of an illegal act, got up, and accompanied by his second mate went forward to the store-room. He there found the bulk-head communicating with the after-hold broken down, and one of his men with a bucket and bamboo-dipper busily employed in pumping of Gin from a Cask. At this stage of the matter, another sailor entered the store-room, (ignorant of the Captain's presence,) to convey to his companions the spirits so being obtained. They were both secured, and brought before the Petty Sessions where the

which gives rise to our animalversions took place. The Commander after attending three several times with two of his officers in going through the process necessary for their conviction, is informed that one of the prisoners having pleaded Guilty, is sentenced to one hour's imprisonment, and the other discharged; there being no proof that he was an accomplice or at all accessory to the fact. Common sense without any subtlety of legal acumen, should show that a man who approaches another while employed in the abstraction of property, can account for his presence in only one of three ways. He may represent his being there as originating in accident, assume that he came to assist his commander, or at once confess the full measure of his guilt. Where such were not the opinions of the Worshipful Bench, the duty of their legal adviser, the assessor should have been to present them with a comprehensive and consolidated view of the law bearing up on the subject, which would most clearly have left in their power a punishment of a magnitude more calculated to repress the commission of similar offences. This might have been gleaned from a perusal of the Merchant Seamen's Act first passed in 1835, and afterwards confirmed in the reign of Her present Majesty. Containing as the act does many restrictions upon the authority of Commanders, it still defines so clearly the actual powers vested in them by law, that we think they ought to have the benefit as well as disadvantages of its several provisions. In this case the former has been denied, and what by the act is clearly designated as a felony, has been visited with a punishment so slight as to loosen every bond of discipline in Vessels manned by British seamen.

Indian Intelligence.

LATEST CHINA NEWS.

EDICT DECLARING THE ENGLISH OUTLAWED.—WHEREAS on the 19th year of Taoukwang, 11th moon and 29th day (13th January), we received an Imperial Edict to the following effect:—

The foreigners of the English nation, from and after the time that it was agreed upon to prohibit Opium, have been continually shifting backward and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they leagued themselves with ships of war, and clandestinely schemed after revenge and reprisals. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness) yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (Celestial) dignity. But this time the foreign ship Smith (i. e. H. M. S. *Volage*) having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further having seized upon (a place called Kwan chung i. e. the neighbourhood of Hongkong) as a stronghold or fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unfathomable designs in their hearts! Thus, even granting that they were at this time to give duly prepared bonds yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be returning and twisting again, and if they having so often shewn us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration.—We of the Heavenly Dynasty cherished these foreigners from afar with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not how to feel grateful! They on the other hand act the part of the unfilial *she* bird (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother so soon as hatched):—that they are in the wrong, and we in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the inner land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (England) foreigners, by their own act, put themselves out of the place of the law, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? CAUSE THEREFORE THAT THE ENGLISH NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT A STOP TO AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT! Cause it at the same time to be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, showing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the Celestial Dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you, (the good foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, oh! all) foreigners of all other nations be respectful and submissive as hitherto, and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English, or clandestinely to convey them (or their property?) into our harbours, so soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment! &c. &c. Respect this!

We, the Commissioner, Viceroy, and Fooymen, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, find that the English Superintendent Elliot has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws! and been constantly shifting and changing. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great Emperor that from the first day of the 11th moon (6th December 1839) we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh Imperial Edict, commanding us to draw upon statement of the said (English) nation's crimes, and disseminate it among the foreigners of all other countries, and at the same time to drive out their ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China seas! We ought therefore to give due compliance to the imperial commands, in summing up the crimes of the English, and laying them before all men, and FORASMUCH we now proclaim the following, that ye, the men of all

foreign nations, may thoroughly know and understand!—

Elliot, after having delivered up the Opium (May 1839) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that a Weiyune (or specially appointed officer) might come to Macao for the purpose of deliberating upon, and fixing certain regulations so as to cut off the Opium (evil.) Successively he begged that (Export) cargo might be sent down to Macao, and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said Weiyune, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from signing the duly prepared bond, and entering a long time anchored at Tsuen shu-tung (Hongkong) on the high seas, led to a number of sailors going ashore and raising a riot, when, getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said Elliot screened the murderer and would not deliver him up, and day by day only grew more stupid and obstinate! At first he took up Douglas' merchant vessel late (H. M. S. *Cambridge*) and falsely disguised her as a man of war—afterwards he leagued himself with the two cruizers Smith and Warren C. H. M. S. *Volage* and *Hyacinth* and got these to come to Canton (?) to give him assistance. Then these were so bold as to go to Kowling, and there were the first to smear the altars with blood! (i. e. to commence the errors of war.) Next they went to Chuenpee on the high seas, and fired off their great guns in direct opposition to the Imperial troops! In the same breath they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits, these they placed in the middle of their fleet, and if our government cruizers came near to examine or seize them, they (the English) forthwith fired their guns and muskets! This most unprincipled procedure of their's shewed people who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the laws!—At this present time, then, even were these said English to repent of their crimes, and beg for mercy, and be willing to give the duly prepared bond, yet even then, we, the Commissioner, Viceroy, and Fooymen, could not upon any account memorialize the Emperor in their favor! This then is all brought about by the said English themselves. They have outlawed themselves and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries.

Do ye then, oh! all ye foreigners of other nations look up with awe to the great Emperor, and as you receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness, in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that—in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions.—If ye dare however clandestinely to give ear to the insidious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or depose of the said goods (for them,) the moment that such clandestine procedure is discovered will your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly memorialize the Emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your after-repentance avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A special proclamation!
Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, 1st day, Canton, 5th January, 1840.
[Canton Press, January 11.]

We learn that a gracious Imperial Edict has lately been received by the Canton authorities, in which the Emperor applauds the valour displayed by the Admiral Kwan and his officers and crews, in driving away the two English Ships of war (*Volage* and *Hyacinth*) from Chuenpee on the 3d November last. The Emperor is highly pleased with the conduct of the veteran Kwan, who, according to his majesty's edict, valiantly faced the enemy's fire, leaning gracefully but boldly against the mast of his junk during the engagement. His Majesty promises the Admiral that if in six engagements (including the one at Chuenpee) against the English, he is equally successful, he is to be raised six steps in Rank, and equal promotion is held out to other officers who shall on six different occasions, when fighting against the English, be victorious.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Gribble was released from confinement at Canton on the 14th, and is expected to arrive outside in the *Thomas Cowie*. H. M. ship *Volage* and *Hyacinth* are blockading the Bogue until, we presume, Mr. Gribble's arrival there. We are glad that there is thus a prospect of the blockade being soon terminated, since at the present moment it is much more likely to act to the prejudice of British than Chinese interests, the Bogue being the only outlay by which property in the shape of Export cargo can be received, but only one of many mouths of the Canton river through which the Chinese may, notwithstanding the blockade, navigate as freely as before.—*Ibid.*

Captains Smith and Elliot, when walking on shore the other day, near Chuenpee, were nearly taken by a number of Chinese soldiers, had not their swift retreat, and the guns from the Queen's cutter bearing upon their pursuers saved them.—*Ibid.*

We understand that an opinion is entertained, that the insurance on the cargo of the *Marquis Camden*, lost in the Mindoro sea, as related in our last, is vitiated, by the vessel being from Singapore bound for Manila, this latter port not being her contemplated destination on leaving Calcutta, and the risk of going thither being consequently not covered by the Policies. We do not pretend to judge of the correctness of such opinion.—*Ibid.*

Another edict has during the week been published in Macao, forbidding all intercourse to natives with the English. It is only a repetition of numerous previous ones to the same effect.—*Ibid.*

We have experienced very cold weather during several days of the last week, and there was ice found on board several ships at Tongkoo.—*Ibid.*

The English ship *Aden* just arrived from London, when in Hongkong bay, was pursued by two well manned Chinese boats, but, favored by a fresh breeze, soon left them behind.—*Ibid.*

It is very singular, but it is stated to be a fact, that the Commissioner sent to the Frigates at the Bogue a present of beef and cabbages, which was not however accepted.—*Canton Press, Jan. 18.*

We hear it confidently stated that the Imperial Commissioner Lin has been appointed to the Government of the Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces, and that Tang has been removed to that of Yunnan and Kweichow. This appointment seems to indicate the confidence of the Peking government reposes in the abilities of Lin for the suppression of the Opium-trade and the oppression of foreigners. The Commissioner will now at

all even's have an opportunity of himself being able to appreciate the consequences of his rash acts, and probably of feeling them also.—*Ibid.*

A remarkable edict from the Commissioner and Hoppe will be found in another column, from which it will be seen that disappointment at not being likely to get any duties from three American ships which had entered the port empty, caused the Hoppe to visit the ships in person, and finding that though without cargo, the ships had not brought funds sufficient in dollars wherewithal to purchase a home cargo, those dollars are to be weighed by the Hoppe and then to be deposited in the Consol-house, the Hong-merchants to act as treasurers to the Americans, that these brought money to pay for. Indeed the foreign trade at Canton, even such as it is, becomes more hampered every day; the object of this new vexatious order is probably to prevent the Americans supplying the English with Tea or Rhubarb, it being the benevolent intention of the Commissioner to kill the English nation by constipation, the high officers of the state having frequently expressed their conviction that without those two articles the English barbarians cannot live. Though aimed at the English, this new law cannot but seriously annoy the Americans, who, we hardly think, will like to see the Hoppe act as their treasurer, particularly when there must be large sums in arrears.—*Macao, 1st February 1840.*

IMPORTANT TO FOREIGNERS.—Y. Appo by Imperial Appointment &c., &c., hereby issues this edict to the principal and junior security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

On the 28th day of 12th moon (24th January 1840) I received a joint communication from their Excellencies the Commissioner and Viceroy to the following effect.

We have just received a letter from your Excellency (the Hoppe) of the following tenor.

On the 18th day of this present moon (22nd January 1840) I the Hoppe having proceeded in my own person to Whampoa—found that the American ship *Maheen* (Ann McKinn) had on board 12 cases of foreign wine and 47 boxes of foreign money, that *Amanz* ship (Linton?) had on board four cases of foreign wine and ten boxes of foreign money, that *Lapa's* ship (Valparaiso Capt. Cockwood?) had on board 400 cases of foreign wine and 4 boxes of foreign money; upon which we caused the linguists to inquire of them why they had brought such little petty trifling articles of no intrinsic value, and yielding such a very small duty; when they answered, saying, "We wished in the first instance to go to Kalapa (or Batavia) and there buy foreign rice to bring to Canton, but this commodity having no value or price here, we have entered the port to buy export cargo" and other words to that effect. Though we (the Hoppe) again and a third time refused to admit this, and still continued to question, yet with an arrow-like tongue, they refused the charge, and lo! it is very difficult to get proof to believe what is said! and other words to that effect.

We the Commissioner and Viceroy, having received this communication from Y. E. the Hoppe, find that heretofore whenever any foreign merchants of any country have come to Canton to trade, it has always been on the principle of bartering cargo against cargo; in this case however McKinn and the other two ships having only laden on board a hundred and some tens of cases of wine, this is indeed almost the same thing as coming quite empty! Out of pure indulgence we won't stop to discuss the profit they expect upon their wine, which must be small in the extreme, but as to what they say about having brought foreign money wherewith to buy export cargo, why, adding it all together it scarcely exceeds a hundred thousand odd dollars, and with such a paltry sum how much export cargo can they buy, pray? These said foreign merchants have crossed over an intervening mean of several tens of thousands of miles, and have only come to buy one hundred thousand odd dollars' worth of merchandise, and then go away again? Confessing, guessing, and turning all the circumstances in our mind, truly we were quite unable to account for it? We, the Commissioner and Viceroy, have already sent persons to Whampoa to search and examine and we find that McKinn's and *Amanz's* (Linton?) ships have alike got the name their country in foreign characters on their sterns, but *Lapa's* (Valparaiso?) ship has got no country's name whereby to identify her, wherefore it is difficult to secure that she may not have borrowed in false name and may not come into port clandestinely with intention to deceive and such like. We ought therefore (in strict justice) to command the Hong merchants that they hold no commercial dealings with her, and that they take her and forthwith drive her out of the port, but remembering that these said foreigners have crossed over a boundless sea to come hither, we cannot bear the idea of seeing the labour of no avail and sending them empty away! Therefore it is that we the Commissioner and Viceroy having duly consulted together, hereby request Your Excellency the Hoppe to command the principal and junior security merchants, that they take the whole of the boxes of money which these ships have brought and discharge them and pass through the hands of Y. E. the Hoppe, that Y. E. may duly weigh them and seal them, and then deliver them over to the Hong merchants, that they be put in the Consol Treasury—thus left the Hong merchants as they go on buying export cargo for these ships distinctly inform Y. E. by petition of their quality, weight, price, value, &c. &c. that Y. E. may examine the same item by item and permit the ships to receive on board just as much export cargo and no more as is the equivalent of their specie, let not the value of the merchandise exceed that of the money, which will lead to abuses done in the dark? In reference to *Lapa's* ship, oblige the principle security merchants to examine and scrutinize if she be bona fide an American ship or not; if an American ship, let her be treated exactly in the same way as the two ships *Ann McKinn*, and *Linton*, but if she be a ship belonging to any other country and have borrowed a false name under which to enter the port clandestinely, then let the same be forthwith communicated to us that she be thereupon immediately driven out of port! Let not the said Hong-merchants involve themselves in the smallest degree in this matter, or foolishly undertake to suffer for the faults of others! This is done entirely from our (the Commissioner and Viceroy's) feeling of compassion (?) for the men from far, and out of what is crooked, to make the most completely and perfect laws! The Hong merchants must alike give conformable obedience and act with propriety! they may on no account offer a foolish opposition! We have no request Y. E. the Hoppe to examine the matter duly and command the Hong merchants that the same be with all sincerity put in force, &c. &c. &c.

Now this having been duly received by me the Hoppe, I hereby in conformity issue this my edict for the information of the concerned: When this Edict is received by the Hong merchants let them immediately in conformity with the tenor of the Commissioner and Viceroy's communication to me take the *Ann McKinn* and *Linton* and discharging the whole of the boxes of foreign money on board, announce the same to me that I may have them examined and sealed, and as the said Hong merchants go on buying export cargo for these two ships, let them beware

that they only get the value of the money they brought, the value of the Export must not exceed the amount of their specie, which would lead to clandestine dealings and irregularities. At the same time let the said principal security merchants and others examine clearly if *Lapa's* ship be bona fide an American ship or not, if an American ship let her be treated in the same way as the *Ann McKinn* and *Linton*, but if the ship is of any other nation, let the same forthwith be clearly reported to us, that she be immediately driven out of port! Do not (oh! ye Hong-merchants) involve yourself in this matter, or be seeking to conceal or grant connivance bringing fatal consequences upon yourselves! Hasten! Hasten! A special Edict. Taoukwang 19th year, 12th moon, and 21st day. Canton, 25th January, 1840.

Canton Press, 1st Feb.

Confiscation of the two ships *Dynsche Koenge* and *Norden*, now in Whampoa road, under the Danish flag.

Lin, high commissioner &c. &c., and Tang viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, issue this edict to the principal and junior security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

We, the said commissioner and Viceroy, find upon enquiry that every merchant vessel, belonging to no matter what country, should have the name of the country she belongs to, and the name of the port she sails from written distinctly on her stern; and if any other country should at any time buy another country's ships, so that it be known who the acting and responsible person is, and that the circumstances be known at sight,—this is a law current among all countries. Thus, in the case of the ships now lying at anchor Whampoa, they have all their names written on the sterns and may at once be known. But there is a Danish merchant vessel—*Anze kwong* (Dansehe Koenge) that has on her stern board written the English country—and *Shikna* (thowse Peseho, in foreign character; and further, the merchant ship *Noly* (Norden) has neither got ship's name nor country's name written on her stern.

We find that the *Dansehe Koenge*, before that the port was shut petitioned as clearly that she had bought her from the country merchant (?) *Mat-van* (?); if he had really and truly bought her, there is assuredly no reason why he should not have taken the name and changed it. But having as formerly written the English country's name upon her, quite evident it is that the said ship is still English property, and has not been bought by a Danish subject; there is not the slightest doubt about the matter. As for the vessel *Norden*, he reported to us that he was proceeding from Manila to Canton; now, however, we find upon enquiry that she is actually one of the English vessels, that lie anchor at Cheongshawan (or Toonkoo); that he clandestinely changed his flag, and availing himself of the confusion, petitioned for a passport, and with a view to deceptions proceeded to Whampoa. These two ships then have clearly come from and belong to the same anchorage as the English ships, and we also see their evil intentions through the dark.

We, the said commissioner and viceroy, had already distinctly memorialized the Emperor to put a stop to the English trade hereafter, and published a distinct proclamation, warning the foreigners of all countries that after this they could not be permitted to bring goods into port for the English, or if they opposed, that both ship and cargo would be confiscated. Now having found out that these two ships has merely borrowed the name of Danish, while in reality they are English ships; although from their having entered the port for some time, and their cargo having been sold off, it would not now be convenient to call it back and confiscate it, the ships must not be permitted again to load cargo and leave the port; as this would not sufficiently impress the English with awe, leading them to think that we were not serious in cutting off their trade.

Forasmuch therefore we now issue this our edict when it reaches the said security merchants, let them instantly in obedience proceed to Whampoa, and taking the said *Danish Koenge* and *Norden*, two ships, detain them at Whampoa, and not permit cargo to be sent down to them; and stop until a Wei-yuen shall come down to seal and confiscate them; thus shall we cause all those who shall dare to convey goods for merchandise for the English to fear alike.—Hasten, hasten.—A special edict. Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, and 20th day. Canton, 24th January, 1840.—*Canton Register.*

Proclamation by the Intendant of Circuit Tih, recently appointed to settle the affairs of Macao, charged with Military power, &c. &c. for the purpose of giving clear information:

It is already on record that the High Commissioner and the Governor have reported to the throne the stoppage of the commercial intercourse of the English, and that from and after the 6th December, it is not allowed that a single one of the foreigners of the country should reside in Macao. Repeated commands have been received from the high Officers for them to be driven forth.

But *ELLIOT*, having first brought with him young *MORRISON* to Macao to reside in the foreign factory near the Campo gate, and when reiterated expelled by the Civil and Military Officers, has utterly disregarded the commands as though he heard them not—conduct highly contemptuous. It is now further reported to me by the Civil and Military Officers, that on the 24th January, the English foreigners *Johnston*, *Thomas*, *Gutzlaff*, *Anderson* and *Chinnery*, and took up their residence in the several foreign factories. Such wilful disobedience and resistance are really deserving of more than death.

I, the Intendant, having now received from the High Officers the direction of a body of soldiers, with whom I am to repair to Macao, and surround and seize *ELLIOT* and each of the others, am fearful lest the flowery natives and the foreigners in Macao being alarmed and in dread, lawless persons should take occasion to trouble and disturb them. I therefore issue this proclamation &c. &c. to all the residents—people, shopkeepers and others—and to the Portuguese and foreigners of other nations for their full instruction. I, the Intendant come for the special purpose of surrounding and seizing the English. You are not in the least concerned—and must all remain quiet and tranquil—and do not be alarmed or terrified. If any lawless fellows take occasion to trouble you, or make disturbance, you are at liberty to point them out, that they may be inquired after, and I the Intendant will be present with my soldiers to apprehend them with rigor, and will in Macao itself, on the very spot capitally execute them. Thus will the Chinese people and the Foreigner be kept in peace and quiet. Let each tremblingly obey, and not offer opposition. A special proclamation. (Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, 25th day, January 30, 1840.)

LOSS OF THE ENGLISH SHIP *MARS*, CAPTAIN GARDNER.

This vessel left Manila on the 7th January, bound for China: she experienced during three days very blowing weather, and on the 13th January at 9.30 p. m. struck on the north-eastern part of the *Prata* shoal, whilst in stays; the current had set her about 25 miles to the southward, accounts for the misfortune. Immediately after the vessel struck, with a very high sea running and breaking over the vessel,

the rudder having been unshipped and the wheel damaged, she fell off and took on the larboard bilge. The ship continuing to strike hard, the crew ordered to cut away the lee bulwark to launch the boat, but were obliged to lift the boat over all. On lowering the sternboat she filled and broke her bows. The ship filling fast, the crew got into the long-boat which also soon got on the rocks to leeward of the wreck, and the crew were obliged to carry her over the coral rocks as far as they could; it being very dark they remained in the boat on the rocks all night, and two days more, when their provisions being exhausted, they resolved to attempt reaching the wreck, which they accomplished by the second gale swimming on board, and throwing a rope. On the 16th they left the wreck and made for the Island, which though not visible from the vessel, they reached in the evening. Here they remained five days, after which, the gale having abated, the boat was despatched to the wreck to obtain what provisions they could, and returned two days after. Sufficient food having been obtained to last part of the crew about a month, Captain Gardner volunteered to leave in the boat (which was a very small one) in the hope of reaching China or of being picked up at sea, when relief would be sent to those left on the island, and lots were drawn for who was to accompany. The boat with seven hands in all leaving six on the Island, put off on the 23rd January, and after much difficulty and danger in clearing the reef, and experiencing blowing weather, they were fortunate enough, just when in sight of *Pedra Branca*, on the 25th, to be picked up, much exhausted, by the *Bombay Castle*, on board of which vessel they met with the kindest treatment, and arrived at Tungkoo on the 26th. Immediately on hearing of this disaster *H. M. S. Hyacinth* went to the relief of the six men left on *Prata* Island, and we are happy to say that she has been successful, having returned to Tungkoo with the men on Thursday last.—*Canton Free Press, Feb. 29.*

SINGAPORE.

Among other items of intelligence from this quarter, not given in our last is that of *H. M. Sloop War Hyacinth* having entered the inner harbour of Macao, access to which had by the regulations of the port been heretofore denied to any but Portuguese vessels of War. The *Hyacinth* had, it appears, taken their position, which brought her within point blank range of the quarters of the mandarins, to prevent *Tea*, the new Intendant of Macao, from carrying into execution his threat of surrounding and seizing all the English in Macao, which he had announced in a recent proclamation. It is said that *Tea* marched his troops off in the greatest haste, when he became acquainted with the manoeuvre of the *Hyacinth*, a precipitation which was accelerated by an assurance from the Portuguese authorities, that if he proceeded further, it would end in the English taking Macao from both of them. Among the *on dis*, it is also reported that Mr. Gribble after his liberation at Canton, requested Captain Elliot's sanction to his remaining there, for the purpose of carrying on his business, and that this request met with a decided refusal.—*Free Press, Feb. 27.*

The following is a very interesting letter we have been favored with from Singapore of 29th February—additional items of commercial news will be found under our China head. The ship *Mars*, from Manila to China was lost on the 13th January on the *Prata* Shoal—we are happy to say all the crew after much difficulty were picked up by the *Bombay Castle*, and the *Hyacinth* without the loss of a single individual.

Singapore 29th February 1840.—In Opium there has not been much activity since the *Algerine's* destination was fixed for Calcutta, this threw her cargo into our market, and made purchasers rather cautious, the cash offers now are Sp. Drs. 267½ for Benares, and Sp. Drs. 275 for Patna; stock in the place about 700 chests exclusive of 100 carried to China by the *Spy*. Holders are firm expecting a rise when the junks begin seriously to buy, which there is no doubt they will do to a considerable extent, many of them having small fast sailing junks with them, for the express purpose of running in Opium on their own coasts. From China we have nothing new since our last—produce from that part of the world keeps up here—*Cassia* brought Sp. Drs. 12½ the other day—Sp. Drs. 400 refused for No. 3 Canton Silk—Teas at Sp. Drs. 94 to 12 per twenty chests and all of ready sale. As yet we have no accounts of the arrival of any of the new Opium at either Manila or China.

In Straits produce a good deal has been done at prices much as last quoted. We purchased fair pepper yesterday at Sp. Drs. 5-55, and tin at Sp. Drs. 17½—Siam, Manila and Cochim Sugar are coming in considerable quantities and sell at.

Siam..... Sp. Drs. 5½ for fine white.
Manila..... „ 4½ fair brown
Cochim China..... „ 5 fair lightest brown.
We have also some Singapore made rum which sells at 10 Cents of a Dollar per gallon.
Exchange on England... 4-6 to 4-7 six months.
„ Navy bills. 4-4 to 4-5.
„ on Calcutta... 217 Rs. per 100 Drs. Cys. bills.
219 private bills.

Extract from a letter from Singapore dated the 29th February, 1840:

“On account of an unusual scarcity of cash in our market, there have been very few or no sales of Opium last week. The *“Lady Nugent”* arrived here this morning from Manila the 20th instant, she brings news that price of Opium was Sp. Drs. 450 for Patna, and Sp. Drs. 425 for Benares and no stock there. We understand there are remittances by her with instructions for the purchases of Opium; this we believe to be pretty correct. Our produce are, tin Sp. Drs. 17½, Pepper Sp. Drs. 5, Rattans Sp. Drs. 2 a 24 Gambier Sp. Drs. 24 Import of Tea are very large and mostly brought up by the Chinese on arrival at high prices. The junks have commenced making inquiries after Canton and Jaloan 300lb bale would now readily fetch Sp. Drs. 30.”—*Calcutta Courier* March 26.

CALCUTTA.

THE POLICY OF THE NORTH WESTERN CAMP AIGN.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE GEORGE LORD AUCKLAND.

MY LORD.—Success, whether temporary, or of an apparently durable nature, is the criterion by which the vulgar mind of the many, is accustomed to decide upon the measures of men in power. The result of the North-Western expedition beyond the Indus, has secured to your Lordship's policy the approbation of the mere vulgar, supported even by the success which good fortune, and not wise precaution, has obtained, is not sufficient to satisfy your own judgment. It may not be unuseful to examine in the calm and dispassionate temper of a looker on, the game in which your Lordship has directed the principal moves. Now, my Lord, in order to enable us to say that that game has been played either well, or successfully, we must be convinced that before the great throw was cast, the chances were well calculated, and that, not immediate but ulterior good has been achieved. It will thus then, with your Lordship's

permission, but this matter in a plain, common sense, matter-of-fact, point of view, in which the merits of the recent invasion by the British power, of the countries on the western banks of the Indus, may be accurately tested. It appears to me that the enterprise in question was commenced by a grand mistake. There cannot be two opinions amongst thinking men, respecting the question of the abstract right of the British power in India, to carry war and death, into countries which never had offended us, and against whom no single British subject had the least imaginable cause of complaint. There was no right whatever in your Lordship, as representative of the British power in India, to carry war and all its horrors into the foreign States beyond the Indus. “But it was expedient.” Time alone, and the great ultimate result, that will follow this enterprise, will prove or refute, that will follow this enterprise, was really expedient; but as expediency was the only justification that could be advanced for the invasion of a foreign frontier, to proclaim other and untenable grounds alleging right, was to compromise the dignity of the British name, and constituted a poor imitation of the ordinary meanness of tyranny. When Great Britain, thinks it necessary to infringe the great rule of right, she should not seek to palliate a bold and daring measure, by a prevarication. The glosses of tyranny, domestic and foreign, for many centuries. I am sorry, therefore, my Lord, to be compelled to condemn the Proclamation which announced to the world your invasion of Afghanistan, as a document unworthy of the British character. But, it will be said, we had an ally to serve. The injured Shah Soojah, was an exile in our territories, and asked our aid, to replace him upon a throne from which he had been repeatedly forced, by another faithful ally, of our power; as long at least as it suited our purpose, to recognize the latter as such. But in order to secure the success of our invasion of Cabool, it was necessary, to cement a triple alliance between, Shah Soojah, Great Britain, and Runjeet Singh, which last was to lend his countenance—for little else did he afford, to the restoration to the throne of Cabool, of Shah Soojah, upon whom Runjeet Singh had inflicted the deepest injuries, and the most unspicable insults, for the language of the West cannot give utterance to the abominations which Eastern tyranny and avarice put in practice to work out their purposes upon the wretches who fall within their power. But it was thought to be expedient that Great Britain should form one, in a fraternal compact, in which Runjeet Singh should cement an everlasting friendship with the victim of his tyranny and avarice, the consideration for which was the ceding to this adventurer, the provinces of which he had plundered Cabool, to the throne of which Shah Soojah was to be restored by Runjeet's countenance and protection. An alliance like this might be expedient, but never could be wise. We have now afforded the world a precedent of injustice; and time and the hour, will come when our example shall be cited against ourselves to justify on expediency principles, the invasion of our own right. The results, my Lord, of your temporary success, may be the most disastrous to our Empire in the East, and from this undoubted fact, that whatever infringement of the rights of nations, may have been perpetrated under the Company's Government, with impunity to the British nation, itself, in character, is identified with our wars of expediency in the East; and such is now the case. The British nation, who struck down the foremost man in all this world, and but for justice, cannot herself enact the tyrant invader, without losing that on which for twenty years, she stood alone amidst the wreck of surrounding nations, a character. What then, my Lord, is the immediate result of the recent campaign? I regret to reply. With the reluctance of a spendthrift who has thrown away his wealth, I tremble to strike the melancholy balance, which shall expose my losses, and discover the true state of my accounts. But let us look the danger in the face, and ask once more what is the result of the Western, trans-Indus invasion? It is in its immediate consequences, that Great Britain has gained territory, and lost character; and time will prove the real value of an acquisition for which such a price has been paid. But, my Lord, there was a line of policy open to us, which was consistent with our dignity, our European character for justice, and our true and permanent interests in the East. Instead of cementing a disgraceful alliance with Runjeet Singh, had we consistently pressed that of Dost Mahomed, and united our power with his, against the planter of Cabool, and of Shah Soojah, instead of a precarious footing in Afghanistan, the Punjab had now been ours, and the Indus our boundary; and thus our Eastern Empire had formed a compact and strictly defined territory, and in Dost Mahomed, we should have had a frontier ally, bound to us by every principle of policy, and as far as gratitude can exist in the hearts of rulers, of gratitude.

“The Punjab ours,” you may exclaim, “what right had we to take the Punjab.” The right of expediency, my Lord, which is quite as good a title within the five rivers, as beyond the Indus. But perhaps your Lordship will argue that we may get the Punjab yet, and with it the provinces of which Runjeet Singh plundered Cabool. If we do, my Lord, I have to request that on the occasion of the invasion you will promulgate a proclamation on expediency principles, and not grounded upon any assumption of right; for I, as an Englishman, would much rather avoid voluntary aggression upon the Law of Nations, than seek to shelter one under a prevarication. There is no passage in the life of the first William Pitt more admirable in my mind, than that occasion when having broken the laws of his country, he came forward, stated the circumstances, acknowledged the fact, only told the exigency of the case, and the danger to his country which he thought he had averted, and then said thus “I have broken the Law and await my punishment.” What was his punishment? The applause of his country. But let us suppose that instead of this bold bearing, he had attempted to justify on pettifogging principles, the direct violation of the Laws of the Land; of which he avowed himself the infringer? Why, my Lord, he would have stood before the British Parliament, as you stand before the modern Aroopagi of Nations. Had you, standing in the relation towards other states, as Mr. Pitt to the world thus, “I am infringing the Laws of Nations and the rights of a *de facto* potentate, but I do so only for the good of mankind, and I throw myself upon the consideration of mankind,” why then, your Lordship would have acted consistently with the British character. But you attempted to cover an invasion, which national Law could not justify, and which you had not Mr. Pitt's courage to avow, was against natural law. My Lords, Mr. Pitt's patriotism, would not have saved him, but for his candid avowal that he had broken through the law. In the instance to which I allude, in my opinion Mr. Pitt—not to class him among the Horse Pitchforkians, as the Tories, with wicked wit, deprecates the House of Lords. Mr. Pitt was not justified in what he did by the necessity of the case, but every man must admire the bold bearing with which he avouched his deed. Is the temper of Whig courage; my Lord, so degenerated, that they can break, not the municipal laws of England, but the great law of nations, and dare not avow the deed, but seek shelter under a plea of right? Shade of Chatham! But does your Lordship suppose that such a sentiment as gratitude can exist in the breast of Shah Soojah, towards the British power, that has replaced him, a contemptible tool, on the throne from which he was expelled 30 years

ago? I need not inform your Lordship, that gratitude is a sentiment that has rarely taken root in the bosom of Kings; but what gratitude does Shah Soojah really owe us? Thirty years charitable dole, by which life was supported, might claim the thanks of an ordinary beggar, but will never awaken grateful feelings in a vain and a proud man, who, regards pomp, as identical with power. A restoration, brought about solely for our own purposes, is rather calculated to beget hatred, than gratitude, and should your Lordship, or your Lordship's successors, calculate upon the existence of such a feeling as gratitude in the breast of Shah Soojah, as consequent upon what the British power has done for him, you will reason against the human character in general, and most directly against that of Shah Soojah in particular. Let Russia only engage to guarantee the redintegration of Cabool, by the restoration of those territories of which Runjeet Singh plundered it, and our ally would acknowledge a just claim to his gratitude towards his northern friend and benefactor. But what evidence of his gratitude has he yet offered to us? Is contumely towards British Officers, whose bravery and conduct, in spite of the countless chances against success, have won him back his throne, a proof of gratitude towards their country? Nay, I would ask, can gratitude be the inmate of a vain and pompous mind, the slave of that most worthless of formal codes of manners, oriental etiquette? No, no, my Lord, Shah Soojah will treasure up the remembrance of the detestable and unutterable species of *durees*, by which the *honor* was forced from him, and will recent with deepest hatred the indignity put upon him, by compelling him to join in unholy friendship with one who had so deeply wronged him. And what, my Lord, has been risked, to place this poor tool upon his unstable throne? What mortal agencies had not your Lordship experienced, had you witnessed the conflict of our brave army when emerging from the Bolan Pass, and which, could it have been anticipated, none but madmen would have exposed them to? My Lord, you stand in the position of him who in the darkness of the night, passed over a precipice on a single plank, believing that he traversed a bridge of solid masonry. His horse, as your army, bore him safely across, but a pebble in his path, far more the weakest enemy, had precipitated him in ruin irretrievable. Your Lordship must yet shudder at the thought; and whatever may be the result, the unwelcome confession must be made, that wisdom would never have sanctioned so blind and improvident an undertaking.

On the further bearings of this subject, and upon the remoter consequences to which it will probably give rise, I shall take occasion again to address your Lordship.

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
C. THACKERAY.
Allipore, March 21, 1840.—*Harkara*, March 25.

MILITARY FUND PROVISIONS.

TO THE ENGLISHMAN AND MILITARY CHRONICLE.
Dear Mr. Editor.—You will greatly oblige a subscriber and constant reader, by replying to the following questions.

1st. Is a Subaltern Officer proceeding to England on medical certificate, prevented from availing himself of the 50£ a year, granted by the Military Fund, as well as the 110£ for return passage money, if his wife has, say, from three to four thousand pounds sterling settled upon her, and which would revert, to her family, should she die without children and intestate?

2dly. Would a Subaltern Officer situated, on retiring from the service from certified ill-health, be able to claim Lord Clive's Fund?

Calcutta, March 19, 1840.—*Englishman*, March 24.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

NOTES BY AN IDLER.

The presentation of a Stand of Colours by Lord Keane to H. M. 40th Regiment, and the usual ceremonies observed, offer a very good opportunity of making a remark or two on the religious part of those ceremonies, just that part which I should say every good Christian would desire to see omitted. There is something so utterly repugnant to the spirit and doctrines of christianity, and to the practical example of peace and good will offered by our Saviour, in the bloodshed and rapine of the most civilized wars that, it is grievous to see them linked together even by a prayer. It is, I think, impossible for any Minister of the Gospel to officiate on these occasions with perfect satisfaction to himself. Let him be ever so guarded in his expressions he must assuredly compromise the glory of God in landing the glory of man. It appears to me that the presentation of Colours to a Regiment is a fitting occasion for military parade, and a fine opportunity of fanning the enthusiasm of soldiers by recalling their past triumphs, and showing them the rallying point for their future fame; but seeing that those Colours are to be planted in battle field where never is fought the 'good fight' of the Apostle, but where human butchery is the game of Kings, which may originate in principle or passion, be to the glory of this hero or that, but never to the glory of God; seeing that they are alike to be clung to in life and death, whether unfurled in the cause of liberty or slavery, at the voice of the people or the mandate of a tyrant, to protect ourselves or to plunder others, I think it would be better that God's name should not be taken in vain. This consecration of colours is of course looked upon as a religious ceremony, a minister of the church is the principal actor, though one might be led to doubt it, when we find him commence the service by congratulating himself on having to perform it in the presence of distinguished officers. I do not quarrel with the Revd. Mr. Burnell, for anything he said on the occasion in question, though I quarrel with much of his matter. He acted an appointed part and does not appear to have said more than is common on similar occasions, yet with the exercise of a little discretion he might have said less. Having complimented his company, he turns his consideration Heaven-ward.

When we look abroad at the kingdoms of the earth, we see but little prospect of the speedy approach of that time when 'nation shall not rise against nation, neither shall men learn war any more.' Till this universal and much to be desired change shall have taken place, occasions will occur when we must have recourse to arms for the upholding of our National rights and liberties. As it is on such, and such occasions only, that our country's Banners are unfurled with hostile intent, we humbly, but confidently, look up to Almighty God for the furtherance of our cause; and at every presentation of Colours to a Regiment, we solemnly commit them and their defenders to his gracious and almighty protection, in whose hands are its issues of life and death and who alone giveth the victory in the day of battle.

* If the husband has the interest of such a sum (as is usual) it would exclude, of course. The rule is 'do not possess from any source' (exclusive of pay and pension for wound) an income of £150 per annum.—Ed.

† This must depend also on the nature of the property. If the Subaltern in virtue of his wife's other property has possession of what may be valued at £1000—he cannot claim Lord Clive's half pay.—Ed.

Now to talk about our Country's Banners never being unfurled with hostile intent, but for the purpose of upholding our national rights and liberties is a little too extravagant. The Revd. Mr. Burnell might have reflected on the History of the British Power in the East, and if he had been of opinion that the latter wars, we have waged here have been solely for the purpose of upholding our national rights and liberties, he might have reflected on some former periods of our rule of which Mr. Burke said, 'The Military do not behold without a virtuous emulation the moderate gains of the Civil Department. They feel that, in a country driven to habitual rebellion by the Civil Government, the Military is necessary; or he might have read a page from the History of the American War, that war in which, as he observed, this Regiment served. In the prayer with which he followed up his speech the Revd. Gentleman might have prayed that no future war should ever originate in so iniquitous an object, nor be marked in its progress with the same atrocities; he might have prayed that to the disgrace of defeat, the British arms might never again have to add the disgrace of an unholy cause. He did pray to God that the new colors might never be unfurled, 'but in the cause of justice, truth and piety; for the promotion of his glory, and the further extension of Christ's Kingdom on earth.' I think it is not by the exercise of brute force that we can ever minister to the glory of God, nor has the extension of Christ's Kingdom on earth proceeded, nor can it proceed thereon. Religious wars, so called, are of all other wars of bloody persecution, and the Crusades, the most celebrated, were merely long lived fanaticism and magnificent tom-foolery.—*Eastern Star*, March 22.

We have now to consider what has been the effect of our Indian Press upon society, and in what degree it has tended to ameliorate the condition of the country, in consequence of the scope which the act of emancipation has allowed to it. There can be no question that, previous to the liberation, the landed interests were only remembered as they conducted to the purposes of the State, with just so much reference to the people as sufficed to secure them in the possession of what Government was pleased to permit. We do not by this intend to say that, either the Company, or the local rulers, sought to oppress the subjects of these dominions; but many things were unavoidably passed by of which the beneficial influence would have been most extensive, if the landholders could have delivered their sentiments with the same freedom, and through the same medium that, at present, they happily enjoy. The Company, themselves flourishing under the supremacy of free institutions—dared not commit any flagrant acts of tyranny, even had they been thus disposed—which we are prepared to maintain they never were. During particular periods, when the administration labored under a monetary pressure—the result, probably, of the remittance system—recourse was, occasionally, had to measures that appeared harsh to their innovation; but whenever the dislike to them was evinced generally, they were immediately suppressed in accordance with the good sense, and, we readily acknowledge it, the benevolence of the authorities. Thus, when an attempt was made to impose a ferry tax in the provinces, during the Governor Generalship of Lord Minto, we think—no sooner was an outcry raised against it at Benares, Furruckabad and some other principal places, than the obnoxious order was immediately rescinded. Many instances might be quoted of this desire to meet the wishes of the inhabitants, when the exhibition of them was made manifest, even though they happened to run counter to those of the Council. It will also be allowed that, as compared to the anarchy, the insecurity of both life and property—under which the country had groaned previously to the advent of the British, the rule of the latter was a real blessing. But whilst conceding this, we are also bound to declare that the uppermost anxiety was to make much from, rather than much of India—that all other reflections—short of any tyrannical practice—were deemed secondary, and subservient to the one great desideratum of procuring the utmost possible degree of profit for the liege lords—to whose acquisitions every facility was given, from the want of that wholesome restraint which an unshackled Press, by the dissemination of public feelings upon the acts of a State, is always sure to impose. We have said that popular manifestations were not without their weight; and that the authorities were attentive to the wish of the people when thus displayed; but the concession came in the shape of a boon, and no one could safely presume to argue upon it as upon an undoubted right, in virtue of the exemption being that for which there existed any other title than the grace and solicitude of the bestowers. The voice that opposed itself to the conduct of men in power was easily, and, as we have heretofore shown, readily hushed by a process as simple as it was summary, while the party suffering had nothing upon which he could fall back for support—no appeal from the arbitrary decrees which sent him 'home again.' This was the state of the country up to the period when, by removing all restrictions, the Press was rendered capable of commenting on the acts of administration, and of conveying the sentiments of those whose interests were inseparable from the soil on every question where in local affairs and the welfare of British India were involved.

We shall pause here for the present, with the intention, should nothing of moment intervene, of returning to the subject.—*Courier*, March 25.

The opening of a native dispensary by Baboo Dvarkanauth Gupta, a passed student of the Medical College, and the profitable return of capital which the undertaking promises, have, we are informed, induced two other students, to establish another and a separate dispensary on an equally comprehensive scale. This new concern is to be conducted by Baboos Ramcoomar Dutt and Gohindchundur Gupta, the former of whom was the apothecary of the College Hospital since its foundation, and has acquired much experience, besides extensive medical knowledge, in the professional line in which he is about to embark. In addition to a well-assorted dispensary, the new competitors, if they may be so called, have in contemplation to open a soda-water manufactory, the demand for which is daily increasing in the country on account of the growing taste of the Natives for European articles and refreshment. When we, on a former occasion, noticed the establishment of a native dispensary, we remarked that these and similar indications of the growth of an enterprising spirit amongst the rising youths, most of whom still look up to Government for public employment, are a great step

towards the application of unemployed capital to undertakings, which are as profitable to those who invest it as they are beneficial to the people at large. There is ample room in Calcutta, we believe for two native dispensaries to prosper, and when we recollect that the parties are determined to sell genuine and warranted medicines at a much cheaper price than any European establishment of the description at present existing in Calcutta, we are almost confident that they will meet with sufficient patronage and encouragement for they will thus bring them within the reach of even poor natives who lately, have been thoroughly convinced, in a variety of instances, of the immeasurable superiority and efficacy of European medicines, not to speak of the superior mode of treatment, over those manufactured by men who have received no systematic medical instruction.—*Ibid*.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter of a recent date from Rangoon: "It seems as if we, the British and foreign Merchants, are destined to be always in hot water in this country. Spies, both paid and unpaid, are strutting every where to detect the smuggling of bullion. The Police is severer than before, and exercises the strictest vigilance on those engaged in mercantile pursuits. Trade is comparatively depressed, consequent on the unsettled state of the country. Notwithstanding this unusual and unprovoked severity of these mercenary hirelings of the Police, we derive no small degree of ease and comfort from the urbanity and kindness of the Wundock, who is generally acknowledged to be a far more civilized and tolerant governor than his predecessors. Every thing is said to be quiet in the golden capital. Tharawad is as calm as ever, and wise in his own conceit! He is surrounded by a host of injudicious advisers, principally Moguls, who apparently feel an interest in entertaining and glutting the auditory nerves of his Majesty with fabricated tales, prejudicial to the fame of the British Government! Things, it appears, are approaching to a crisis! Coming events cast their shadows before, says the popular adage. I shall write to you again by the next opportunity.—*Ibid*.

OPIUM QUESTION.

That part of the late proceedings in China, connected with delivery of Opium to Capt. Elliot, together with the decision of the other day in the case of Mullik v. D. Souza, bids fair to swell the pecuniary resources of the legal tribe. Scarcely a single private merchant consigned opium to China, unless it was through the medium of the established houses of agency in Calcutta, who usually undertook to guarantee the safe return of the proceeds. It used to be a general impression that this guarantee was of a limited kind, and could not be fairly construed to extend to any but the voluntary acts of omission or commission on the part of the consignees; and no one with the utmost latitude of caution or the acutest foresight ever thought of applying it to acts of spoliation perpetrated by the Chinese Government. It was under the influence of this view of the case, that several persons who had commenced actions at law, either discontinued or amicably settled them. The decision alluded to, will however give another turn to things; and those who had hitherto considered the guarantee good for nothing as regards the delivery of opium to the superintendent, will now doubtless quicken their energies and institute legal proceedings under the prospect of a favorable result. The Court is represented by the *Harkara* to have stated, that as "Mr. Elliott was acting, while under personal duress; and that under such circumstances his act had no binding power." The question for the discussion of the jurist should be, whether an official thus situated, can act by virtue of or in accordance to the powers with which he may be invested. It may properly be contended that, however unfavorable the situation of the party may be to the exercise of his functions, there is nothing in the mere circumstance of his duress to preclude his so doing—at least to a limited extent. If the superintendent had the power he might use it as much in duress as out of it; for these adventitious circumstances cannot wholly suspend the operation of his powers. Whether the opinion of the Court is founded upon law, we are not competent to state, although we admit there appears to be a legal plausibility thrown over it; but no one will fail to observe at a glance, that it is an obvious violation of the first principles of equity. When a merchant undertakes to secure the returns of a consignment of this kind, it is pretty well understood, that he does not indemnify the consignee against storm or piracy, the dangers of the seas or against other providential or political accidents, some of which are guarded against by policies of insurance; but the precaution is against the acts of the consignees who might in appropriate the proceeds, and otherwise abuse the confidence reposed in him. A man desirous of shipping goods is naturally averse from entrusting his property to those of whom he knows nothing and is according to anxious to get some one to hold out an assurance that the proceeds will be duly remitted back. Should the consignees do their utmost in realizing an advantageous return, and if they take proper precautions in remitting the same back, they stand absolved from further liability. But should they be prevented from so doing by authorities whom these agents could not resist—as resistance would be attended with disastrous consequences—it appears hard and unjust to doom them to make good the loss. The consequences of withholding the delivery of opium may be well conceived; and how with these consequences staring them in the face, they could withhold it, has not been explained. The law as traced in this decision, if that even if resistance to the requisitions of the superintendent were physically impossible, it would still have afforded no satisfactory excuse for the non-performance of the contract; and here we observe as graphically as possible the direct contrivance of law to equity. It is stated, that the case is likely to be appealed to a higher tribunal at home, where, we sincerely hope, will consider the acts of Capt. Elliott as voluntary and consistent with the powers with which the statute invests him. The circumstance of his being in duress might be legally considered a very good ground to urge in defence of any action against the superintendent himself for restitution; but this advantage can scarcely, with any fairness, be availed of by any other parties. While on this subject, we would observe that should the Queen in Council reverse this decision, we do not see how Parliament could well steer clear of the indemnity

sought unless, it be from considerations we shall presently offer. The reversal would be declaratory of the legitimacy of the superintendent's acts and requisitions; and with such an implied recognition, the opium memorialists might calculate on some thing like support on their side. When we consider, however, the sensitiveness the people show to any course, calculated to make an indent on their purse, there is not much to be hoped for from England. The assurances of indemnity both implied and expressed, hold out by the superintendent, are not for various reasons very likely to be redeemed by the English Ministry. The iniquity of the trade had long ago aroused public opinion; but the declaration of the Chinese war will no more than any thing, not only rouse the prejudices but strengthen the favorite convictions on this subject by its repeated agitation. And what interest or influence have our merchants to make head against, and ride triumphant over the storm of public opinion. It is pleasant to see the memorialists for indemnity link one circumstance with another, joining one fact with another, to form a basis for the claim they have urged; but the English people will neither have the patience, nor the wish to take the kind of view concocted for them in the memorial. They see the immorality of the trade and to require them to redeem the pledge in question, will be deemed a premium on the practice of larding a country with poison and degrading its inhabitants.—*Ibid*.

THE CAMERONIANS.

As the Camerons drop down the river this day, & will probably not return to Calcutta for many a long month, we must indulge ourselves by offering them our parting good wishes. Perhaps there never was a corps quartered in Fort William for so long a time, that comforted itself in all respects so well, and established so strong a claim to the sympathies of society at large. We know nothing of course of the interior economy or discipline of the Regiment, but we may safely infer, that these were of the right order, since the instances have been so very very rare in which the leave given to the men to enter the town has been abused, to the annoyance of the inhabitants. The Magistrate, who is a judge of these matters, say they never knew so orderly a body. Nor is this merely negative praise all that the corps is entitled to. As gentlemen always ready to afford their aid in the promotion of conviviality and cheerfulness; as philanthropists forward with their purses and their active exertions, when a case of public distress was brought under their notice; as the hosts of every member of the British Army and Navy, or of the Armies and Navies of States in alliance with Great Britain arriving in Calcutta, no officers could have been more completely successful in maintaining the high character of the profession for liberality and hospitality. What may be the precise destination of the Camerons, or what the service that they may be called upon to perform, no one can at present tell; but of this there can be no doubt, that whatever sacrifices they may be required to make, whatever arduous and trying duties they may have to perform, their patience, valour, and constancy will render them as renowned in the East, as the heroes of Ghuzni and Khatel are now famed in the West.—*Englishman*, March 26.

This day's Semaphore announces the arrival of the *Algerine*, Keld, from Singapore 2d and Malacca 4th March; the *Futty Salan*, Gillet, from Bombay 22d Feb.; the *Andromeda*, from Sydney 22d Jan. and Madras 19th March and H. M. S. *Algerine* from Madras 20th March.—*Ibid*.

THE SORROWS OF A DAILY EDITOR.

In the dearth of European intelligence of interest and importance, the bewildered conductor of a diurnal is an object of pity even to his bitterest foe. The morning beholds him anxious in search of news wherewith to regale his voracious patrons, and the evening closes on his fruitless labors, leaving only the bitterness of disappointment. Indeed the life of an Editor is not to be envied by the veriest drudge who earns his scanty pittance by the labour of his hands. But sad as is our lot, it is sadder to reflect, that in the manifold difficulties we have to encounter in catering, daily for the public, we have no refuge in their forbearance nor consolation in their sympathy. The public is a news devouring glutton, who must be gorged to the full as regularly as the sun makes his appearance, and yet glutton as he is, the monster bath a smack of the epicurean in him and demands not only a plentiful but a delicate repast. But alas under the scorching rays of a March sun and with the thermometer at 80, what corporeal functions but are fitter for repose than exertion? To add to our perplexities, the very breeze which ought to renovate the exhausted frame, comes laden not with balm, but that intolerable enemy to our comfort—dust. Why do the guardians of our Conservative Department, permit this subtle fiend to range uncontrolled through the city, disturbing its honest denizens in all their multitudinous avocations. Waking or sleeping, abroad or at home, by day or by night—we are the persecuted victims of dust. We eat it with every meal, and drink it at every draught, and inhale it with every puff we ride it, and we find it clinging to us like, the old man of the sea, with a desperate energy. In vain do we congratulate ourselves on the extension of the aqueducts even at an immense expenditure of the public money; in vain do we timely endure the nuisance of daily witnessing the abluent process of hundreds of natives in a state of disgusting nudity; the dust is still lord of the ascendant and is graciously permitted by our metropolitan conservatives to wing its gladsome way from one extremity of the city to the other. We see but one redeeming quality in all this evil—that man, proud worldly man, is forcibly reminded of the awful hour when to dust he must return!—*Common Advertiser*, March 26.

(From a Correspondent.)

Scindia's Reformed Contingent marched towards Bundelkhand, on the 12th instant, at the requisition of Mr. Fraser, Governor General's Agent. It appears that sundry Thakors have refused to pay their tribute, and part of the Bundelkhand Legion was called out to enforce Mr. Fraser's measures; the Legion succeeded in driving the rebels from their position, and they have now ensconced themselves within the Fort of Jignah, and should they continue to resist, the guns and hewitizers of the contingent, must be brought into play. The application was for Artillery and Infantry in particular.

The Bundelkhand Legion had a few men killed and wounded—Captain Ross, the Superintendent of Jhanset, is on the spot; his intimate knowledge of the native character, and the confidence reposed in him by the natives under his control, promise a speedy adjustment of the point at issue. The sudden march of the contingent will interfere with Brigadier Anquetil's inspection, he was expected at Sypree on the 12th of March.—*Englishman*, March 24.

POLICE SYSTEM.

We have always understood that the return of the Governor General would be the signal for bringing into immediate operation that reform in the system of Police which its actual condition renders so indispensable. It may be that time enough has not yet been allowed to his Lordship fairly to look at all that is before him, and that the more pressing (?) emergency of the China affair has caused a delay in the promulgation of police arrangements—if, indeed, any regulations have been framed at all relative to a point so interesting to the concerns of settlers and subjects generally. There can, however, be no harm in a reminiscence; and therefore, we presume to state, that this is precisely one of those crying evils, which,—*malgré* all other considerations—demands the instant attention of authority. A war with China, or any other state affair, may have its peculiar importance as national rights are thereby effected; nor are we disposed to undervalue the necessity for directly pondering and deciding upon them. But these do not, and cannot, so immediately bear upon the domestic happiness and security of the people, as the institution of a vigilant and efficient police, in the room of the lax and inefficient system that has hitherto obtained in this department of our Mofussil administrations. While his Lordship was absent, that absence served as the cause for procrastination. What is to be offered now, if any unnecessary delay occurs, in mitigation of inoperativeness? Perhaps, even whilst we are writing, the matter has come under the discussion of the Council, and these remarks may be perfectly useless as to their avowed object. If on the other hand, it happens that as yet nothing has been done or considered, then, if his Lordship ever condescends to honor these pages by his perusal, we shall have the consciousness of knowing that our duty has been performed in bringing the subject to his recollection; and haply, it may lead to a more early determination than would otherwise have resulted. Of this we are quite certain, that every hour's delay is pregnant with mischief to multitudes—not so much in regard to *known*, as to *unknown* cases of an oppression which is now exercised almost without a check, because the myriads of the interior police (aware of what is impending), are reaping the harvest *while the sunshine lasts*. We do not offer these observations in a captious spirit, or from a belief that Government is intentionally negligent—far from it. But we would endeavour to point out that, however imposing the character of other transactions may appear, these cannot, in truth, be any more really important to the welfare of our Indian fellow subjects—of every denomination,—than an early settlement of Mofussil Police Regulations.—*Comml. Adver., March 23.*

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

CIRCULAR ORDERS OF THE SUDDER BOARD.

(From *Greenway's Agra Journal*, March 23.) It is an indisputable fact that with the exception of those immediately concerned, few people are aware of the principles on which the settlement of the land revenue in these Provinces is conducted. They know that nearly all the public income of the country is derived from the soil, and they have heard of the hardships endured by the ryot from excessive taxation; but they are ignorant of the method of procedure adopted to fix an equitable assessment, and probably most persons believe that there is no system at all, but that the mere will and pleasure of the ruling authority is the measure of exaction. We do not assert that the system of general rules by which Settlement officers are to be guided, is the best that could possibly be framed; but it ought to be understood that there is a system, and we agree with our correspondent "*Proximus*," that it would be well if the Sudder Board could find means to make it more extensively known. Much misunderstanding would thereby be saved and Government perhaps would be relieved of some portion of the odium to which it is obnoxious. But our correspondent is sanguine, when he imagines that the getting it up would prove a profitable undertaking in a pecuniary point of view as the demand would be confined to those few individuals who take an interest in such matters.

The first *thooftan* of the season made its rather early appearance at 4 P. M. on Wednesday. It came on with violence from the south west, and the clouds of dust that enveloped the Station made "darkness visible" for a short period. From hence the weather-wise gentry pre-dicate intense hot winds and abundant rains. As respects the latter we hope they prognosticate rightly.—*Ibid.*

The 13th Regiment Native Infantry arrived on the 25th from Nasirabad, and marched yesterday morning en route to Bandah.—*Ibid.*

We are glad to learn that the roads in the Station are likely to undergo a much needed process of improvement. Orders have, we understand, been given for the construction of a metalled road from the Church to the Chapel of Ease and the Infantry Bazar.—*Ibid.*

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta was at Moradabad on the 24th instant.—*Ibid.*

By a letter from Bundelkund, we learn, that on the 1st instant an attack was made on the Fort of Joynah by the Legion, in which they succeeded in getting possession of the outworks. Their further progress was however stopped in consequence of their guns—six pounders—being too small to effect a breach, and the wall too high to be scaled. In this state of things, an express was sent to Sipree for some large guns, but the enemy evacuated the Fort in the night, and the Legion took possession in the morning. They sustained a loss of five killed and 25 wounded. Among the latter, it was reported, that Lieutenant Barry was included as having received a shot in the wrist. Matters were subsequently becoming tranquil.—*Agra Ukhar, March 28.*

European Intelligence.

PREPARATIONS FOR MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.

THE CHAPEL.—This edifice, in which the ceremony is to take place, has undergone a complete metamorphosis. It will be recollected that the

interior was extremely simple in its construction, and limited in its accommodation. It was erected, we believe, from a design of Sir Robert Smirke, about three years back, the Queen's closet, pews, and altar, being formed of or lined with oak, of Gothic pattern; and as it was principally intended for the royal household alone, the pews did not comprise seats for more than about one hundred and twenty persons, including the choir. The ceiling is of beautiful panel fret-work, and the whole had a very chaste appearance. The position is north and south, and the Queen's closet, or gallery, is at the former end, facing the altar. Over the altar is a large Gothic window without ornament. The Queen's closet was hung with rich cloth drapery, and was approached from the palace through a gallery on a level with the drawing-room suite, through which Her Majesty always passed, entering the palace by the garden-gate in St. James' park.

On the left of the Closet is a gallery, or pew, for the reception of Her Majesty's immediate attendants, and beyond this, in a recess, is the organ, at which Sir George Smart presides. On the right of the Royal Closet are two other galleries, or pews for the convenience of Peersesses and other members of the household; while in the pews below the nobility or occasional visitors to the Chapel are admitted. The pulpit is close to the altar, on the right.

With a view to increase the sittings for the reception of those who by right or courtesy claim to be present at the wedding, extensive alterations became necessary, and by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Board of Works this has been accomplished so as to afford seats for about 500. This has been done by erecting galleries on each side of the Chapel from end to end, with two rows of seats; these galleries being supported by light Gothic pillars, and with light iron rails in front, harmonising with the character of the building. The fronts of the three pews we have described have been removed so as to connect them with the galleries, and within them a succession of raised seats have been constructed, thus affording an uninterrupted view of the aisle beneath, as well as of the altar. Her Majesty's Closet has also undergone a change. Here a succession of seats has also been introduced capable of receiving about 40 visitors, and this portion of the Chapel is to be devoted to the special accommodation of the foreign ministers.

The pews beneath will be devoted principally to those distinguished individuals who will form part of the procession from the Palace to the Chapel, and who will take their positions in such order as will enable them, on the re-formation of the procession on its return to the Palace, under the direction of Sir William Woods, to resume their places with as little confusion as possible. The members of the Royal Family will assemble on each side of the altar, and the space in front will be reserved for the illustrious couple and their appointed attendants.

The Altar will be lined with velvet, and richly hung with drapery, and over the communion table will be a rich display of communion plate. State chairs and devotional stools of the most tasteful description will be placed for the use of Her Majesty and the King consort, while the floor throughout will be covered with a rich carpet of purple and gold.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—On the morning of the auspicious day, Her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, the Bridesmaids, or train bearers, twelve in number, and the Officers of State, will assemble in Buckingham Palace, and go thence in procession to the garden entrance of St. James's Palace to the Queen's Closet or Council Chamber, immediately behind the Throne Room, where she will remain till the order of the procession is arranged in front of the Throne, of which Her Majesty will receive due notice by the Lord Chamberlain.

THE THRONE ROOM, OR PRINCIPAL DRAWING ROOM.—Here the members of the Royal Family, the Great Officers of State, and such other persons as are to accompany her Majesty to the Chapel, will assemble, and will take their places in the order prescribed in the programme of the ceremonial prepared by the Earl Marshal.

THE ANTE-THRONE ROOM.—The procession of the Bridegroom, Prince Albert will here assemble, and be duly placed by the Officers of the Earl Marshal. The folding doors between these rooms will be kept closed till all be in readiness.

THE PROCESSION.—Prince Albert's portion of the procession will move first, preceded by the Lord and Deputy Chamberlain, who will conduct his Royal Highness to the Chapel, where he will remain on the right hand side, or left of the altar. The Lord Chamberlain and Deputy Chamberlain will then return to her Majesty, and having taken their prescribed positions, her Majesty will advance, preceded by music, and guided by the officers of the Earl Marshal.

QUEEN ANNE'S DRAWING ROOM.—Which forms the last of the suite of rooms fronting St. James' Park.—In this room, through which the procession will first move, raised amphitheatrical seats have been erected, which will be covered with crimson cloth, and which are constructed in a semi-circular form, extending from the folding doors of the Ante-Throne Room to the door of the Guard Chamber.—On the left of which a succession of seats, with a rail in front, also covered with crimson cloth, have likewise been erected. Through this chamber, which is hung with ancient tapestry, the procession will pass to the ERE ARMOURY, where seats for spectators will also be found; and thence to

THE GRAND STAIRCASE, in front of which, and on the side, seats again meet the eye; so that, throughout the interior of the Palace, every spot from whence a view of the gratifying spectacle can be commanded has been assiduously devoted for the reception of such persons as may be fortunate enough to obtain tickets from the Lord Chamberlain; and as all persons will be in full dress, the scene will be at once brilliant and imposing. Down the great staircase the procession will advance to the ancient entrance of the State Apartment, and so into

THE COLONNADE IN THE COLOUR QUADRANGLE, leading to the Chapel. Here an inclosure has been constructed extending into the Court-yard, which is covered over, and fitted up with seats one above another, capable of receiving about 350 persons. These seats will be lined with crimson cloth, and the whole of the Colonnade will be plain stone colour, in accordance with the interior of the building. As the original intention of performing the service in the evening has been abandoned, three extensive lanterns, or sky-lights, have been introduced into

the roof of the Colonnade, and large windows have been opened in the back of the inclosure, so that the broad glare of day will be freely admitted, and fully display the splendour of the passing scene. The old flugged way of the Colonnade has been taken up and the earth removed, so as to reduce the surface to a perfect level; the vestibule of the Palace and the floor of the Chapel. This has been boarded; and the whole course, from the Throne Room to the door of the Chapel, will be covered with a rich carpet of a uniform pattern, the decorations harmonising throughout. Within the Chapel, we have already stated, crimson and gold will be the prevailing colours. A simple elegance, without any attempt at theatrical effect, characterises the whole arrangements, which are upon an economical scale and extremely creditable to the artists employed.

Calculating the amount of accommodation in the Chapel, in the Court-yard, on the staircase, and in the chambers in the Palace, we apprehend rather more than twelve hundred tickets will be issued, in the appropriation of which, we are assured, the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Uxbridge), who has a difficult card to play, will exercise as strict an impartiality as possible; but we need not say he will find it no easy task to give satisfaction to all the claimants, who will naturally feel desirous of being present on an occasion in which the whole nation so deeply sympathises.

THE BRIDAL DAY.—The day fixed for the performance of the nuptials is Monday, the 10th instant, at twelve in the forenoon. The illustrious bridegroom is expected to reach London on Friday next and will be received with all due honours, every preparation having been made for that purpose. A grand dinner will be given in Buckingham Palace the same day, at which his royal highness will be present. Forty covers will be laid. Apartments have, we understand, been taken, for his Royal Highness at the Clarendon Hotel.

CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONY.—At the conclusion of the ceremony, which will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, at a given signal the Park and Tower guns will be fired. Her Majesty and the King Consort will then take their seats in state chairs, on each side of the altar, receiving the congratulations of the illustrious group by whom they will be surrounded. The procession will then be reformed, and the illustrious couple will return to the palace by the same route through which they had previously passed, the spectators all standing, and offering their heartfelt greetings as they advance. On the return to the throne-room, the attestation of the royal marriage will take place; for this portion of the ceremonial, a new table has been made of exquisite workmanship.

MUSIC.—The Music to be performed in the Chapel, under the direction of Mr. Hawes, will consist of the Psalm

"Deus Misereatur," in the service, composed by King, in B flat; and the Anthem, to conclude the ceremonial, "Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel," by Kent.

Her Majesty and the King Consort will then proceed to Buckingham Palace, and will be followed by all the members of the Royal Family who were present, and who will partake of a breakfast, to be prepared for the occasion. After which her Majesty and her Consort, attended by their respective suites and a guard of cavalry, will set out for Windsor.

THE ROYAL BANQUET.—In the evening a splendid banquet will be given in the Banquet Room, fitted up by George IV. in St. James's Palace to all the members of her Majesty's household, at which Lord Errol, as Lord Steward, will preside. Covers for about 130 will be laid. The room will be fitted up with great magnificence, and nothing will be omitted to do honour to so memorable an event.

Throughout the kingdom, preparations are in progress for celebrating the event in a becoming manner; and there will not be a town or village in which some species of rejoicing, according to the taste and opportunities of the inhabitants, will not be adopted.

WEDDING CAKES.—Gunter and Ward have received orders to prepare a given number of wedding cakes for the occasion (one hundred, we hear), which are to be given to the principal members of the household, and probably to the Foreign Ministers, but upon this point we cannot speak with certainty. The cakes are of the most luxurious description.

We believe it is not yet arranged how soon after the wedding her Majesty will return to town, but from what we can collect, the period of absence will not be of long duration. A Drawing-room will then be held, at which her Majesty will receive the congratulations of her subjects, including the Lord Mayor and Common Council, the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and other public bodies, as well as the Foreign Ministers.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex will give her Majesty away. The Duke of Cumberland will not be present; but their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George of Cambridge and the two Princesses, the Princess Augusta, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and other members of the Royal Family, will join in the procession.

The programme of the ceremonial, from its commencement to its conclusion, has been prepared by Sir W. Woods, and when finally approved, will receive immediate publicity.

The marriage ceremony will be strictly in conformity with the Rubrick, without any omission, although many of the fair sex deemed it indispensable that the triplate of "Love, honour, and obey" should be curtailed of the last obnoxious word.

HER MAJESTY'S BRIDE CAKE.—This is truly a Royal piece of confectionery, built upon a splendid design, three yards in circumference, and surmounted by a temple containing allegorical subjects appropriate to the happy occasion. The cake has been very tastefully decorated by Yates, of Upper Seymour-street, with wreaths of myrtle and orange—chosen emblems of affection and fruitfulness since first the language of flowers was put into requisition; the pure white of the buds and petals, relieved by silvery leaves, all depending in graceful festoons from twelve spotless roses. A rich wreath, similarly formed, surrounds the base of the temple which crown the pile. The gown which her Majesty will wear at her wedding has also been decorated by the same tasteful artist.

It has been officially announced to the Foreign Ambassadors that places for themselves and ladies will be reserved at the nuptials of her Majesty.

Queen Adelaide has ordered that a dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding shall be provided on the auspicious day, for the children, 609 in number, belonging to the parochial and national schools in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-fields. The dinner will be given in the Lowther Rooms in the Arcade and will be a most interesting spectacle.

It is intended to celebrate the occasion of her Majesty's nuptials by bonfire-works on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.—His Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg is to arrive at Leige to-day (the 31st) and to-morrow at Brussels. His Highness is accompanied by the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg, his father; by his brother, the hereditary Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and his uncle Prince Ferdinand. The intended husband of Queen Victoria will be received in Belgium with the honours usually shown to crowned heads. M. Masni, the director of the railroad, has orders to go to Liege to prepare everything for the special train by which the Prince and the illustrious persons who accompany him will come to Brussels. At Brussels the whole garrison will be under arms, the cavalry will go on of the city to meet his Highness; and the infantry will line the streets through which he will pass on his way to the Palace.—*Brussels Paper, Jan. 31.*

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1.—His Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg arrived at the railway station at one o'clock to-day. We said yesterday that he was accompanied by the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg, by Prince Ernest, his brother and Prince Ferdinand, his uncle. We were mistaken with respect to Prince Ferdinand, who is indeed expected at Brussels with Princess Victoria's daughter, the bride of the Duke of Nemours; but the day of their arrival is not yet known.

DOVER, Feb. 2.—Captain Boher, of the packet establishment, has received orders to have a packet at Calais, on the 6th instant, to be in readiness to bring over Prince Albert. He has appointed Master J. Hamilton, commander of the Widgeon, for that purpose.—*Globe, Feb. 3.*

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF THE PRESSURE ON THE MONEY MARKET DURING THE YEAR 1830.

39. Another evil connected with the system is that during seasons of pressure parties who profess to be friends of the Bank of England do all they can to destroy public confidence, and to promote suspicions and distrust with reference to commercial and banking establishments. Reports are said to be in circulation, banks are said to have failed; mercantile houses are said to be embarrassed; every kind of calumnious imputation is thrown out against large classes of the commercial community. All this is done with a view to serve the Bank of England, and it does serve the Bank of England, and the greater the mass of craft and villainy that can be enlisted in this kind of employment the more effectually the Bank of England is served. By destroying public confidence the prices of commodities are more likely to fall, and hence the foreign exchanges may be sooner rectified. We are far from intimating that the Bank directors themselves set in motion these slanderous reports. But though they may "despise the traitor, they profit by the treason." And as these parties show themselves acquainted with the operations of the Bank parlour on other occasions, the sanction of the directors is thus associated in the public mind with these nefarious proceedings.

40. Now, then, gentle reader, you see exactly how the whole system works, or how it is intended to work. When the exchanges are favourable, gold comes into the country. This gold is taken to the Bank, who issue their notes for it; the notes thus put into circulation raise the prices of all commodities, stimulate a spirit of speculation, lower the interest of money, and cause the capital of the country to be invested in foreign securities. Then the gold must go out of the country to pay for these foreign securities; the Bank of England gives out the gold and takes in her notes. Now money becomes scarce, the rate of interest advances, the prices of commodities fall, the low prices induce foreigners to buy, and the export of these goods rectifies the exchanges. Again gold comes into the country; is again taken to the Bank of England, who again issue her notes, and so we go on as before. We think we have said enough to show the unsoundness of this system.

41. But we shall be asked if the currency is not to be governed by the foreign exchanges by what principle ought it to be governed? This question is founded upon the assumption that there is one principle which ought to be observed, regardless of all other considerations, and by an adherence to which the currency will at the times be kept in a sound and proper state. If the querist will demonstrate to us that such a principle exists, we will then attempt to discover where it is to be found. But we boldly maintain that the regulation of the currency by the foreign exchanges is not such a principle, and we dare its advocates to the proof.

42. But an objector may say, it is admitted that the Bank ought not to increase the circulation on account of a favourable course of exchange, but can she avoid contracting the circulation when the exchanges are unfavourable? Must she let all her gold be exported without making an effort to stop it? To this we reply first, that were the Bank of England not to expend her circulation when the exchanges are favourable, the exchanges would seldom be unfavourable. The late Mr. ROTHESCHILD stated to the parliamentary committee of 1832 that the exchanges were so uniformly in favour of England in consequence of our manufactures, that it was necessary we should occasionally import corn, and engage in foreign loans, in order to get rid of our superfluous treasure. "England is the place of settlement for the whole world; what is wanting in India, in the Brazils, &c., gets settled here and suppose you import iron from Sweden—if you receive 1,000l. worth of iron and manufacture it, you will then get 10,000l. for it, and then, when it is manufactured, it is sent to all the world. Suppose you get cotton from America, the cotton costs there 3d or 6d. per pound, but when it is manufactured, that pound of cotton is worth four times as much. In the regular course of things, the exchanges with every country must be in favour of this." We have found by experience that excessive importations of foreign commodities and investments in foreign securities have always resulted from a superabundant currency and a low rate of interest. Secondly, we reply that were the currency kept in a sound state, an unfavourable course of exchange—as, for instance, in the case of a bad harvest—would not be likely to take away more gold than what the Bank could conveniently spare,

without degrading the currency. We again quote Mr. ROTHSCHILD—"Suppose we have a bad harvest in this country, and we import very largely corn, this will have an effect immediately for a short time, but in general the exchange is always in our favour." Thirdly, we reply, that in those cases where the exchange is so unfavourable as to warrant the interference of the Bank of England, the Bank could make such arrangements as would enable her to meet the demand for gold without contracting the circulation. In the year 1839 the contraction of the currency failed to arrest the exportation of gold, and that object was ultimately effected by the arrangement to draw bills upon Paris. Why could not such an arrangement be permanent and why could it not be acted upon in the first instance, instead of being postponed to the eleventh hour? Other means might also be employed to stop an unfavourable course of exchange until it was rectified by the natural course of trade. A few years ago the exchange between England and Ireland fluctuated more than they now do between England and France; but in 1825 the Bank of Ireland determined to give bills on London at twenty-one days' date for cash, and hence this exchange became the maximum of the fluctuation. Why may not the Bank of England adopt a similar practice with reference to the continental cities—we do not say permanently, but to meet those temporary cases to which we have referred. "The Bank of England," said Mr. ROTHSCHILD, with reference to rectifying the exchange, "has great power if they do not care to sacrifice money—why should not a portion of the expense of rectifying the exchange be borne by those who must supply the gold? At present, the plan is for the Bank to reduce her circulation, and hence to lower prices; our manufacturers have then to sell their goods at reduced prices, and thus the cost of rectifying the exchange falls upon the productive industry of the country, while during the process the profits of the Bank of England are actually augmented in consequence of being able to carry on her business with a less amount of treasure."

43. In the government of a bank, as in other things, the best teacher is experience. A bank that has a century and a half of experience ought to require no other guide. Let them look back upon the past, and thence gather instruction for the future. Were the voice of experience allowed to be heard in the Bank parlour, it would address the directors to this effect:—"Cast aside your theoretical notions about the currency, and act like men of business. If you wish to prevent the recurrence of pressures on the money market you must guard against the causes that produce them. It is clear that all the recent pressures have been produced by the abundance and cheapness of money—this has led to speculation and to investments in foreign securities. You were yourselves the cause of this abundance and cheapness of money, by attempting to regulate your issues of notes by the course of the foreign exchange, and by reducing the rate of interest. Now then avoid these things in future. Do not attempt to regulate your issues merely by the course of the exchange. Do not issue your notes against judgments or purchases of bullion. If you wish to increase your bullion, sell some of your securities for that purpose; and when you have got as much as you want, take no more. But keep a large stock, so that a bad harvest or two may not exhaust your store. Keep up a high rate of interest. Recollect that from the rapidity of communication with America, and the high rate of interest in that country, British capital will most assuredly be transferred thither unless it can be well employed at home. And you should discourage by every means in your power all investments in foreign securities. If you do not by these means prevent all future pressures, you will, at all events, render them less frequent. No instance, has yet occurred of a pressure on the money market, unless preceded by an abundance and cheapness of money attended by a spirit of speculation. You are, therefore, warranted to expect that you will avoid further pressures, if you avoid the causes from whence they have sprung. If however, you still find that pressure arises from other causes, you must then avoid those other causes in the same manner. Thus you will profit by experience, and from the calamities of the past you will gather instruction by which you will be able to guide your conduct for the future."

Should the course here suggested be adopted, we believe the nation might, in a great degree, be saved from a recurrence of those tremendous evils that have arisen from the mismanagement of the currency. But should the lessons of experience be disregarded—as we fear they will—should the Bank of England adopt the same course that was followed after the pressure of 1836, then probably the present and the next year will resemble 1837 and 1838, and in the year 1842 we may expect a pressure similar to that of 1839.

Postscript.—Since writing the above we have read Mr. LOYD's pamphlet on "The Management of the Circulation during the year 1839." All Mr. LOYD's animadversions and suggestions are founded upon the principle that the currency ought to be regulated by the foreign exchange. If we have been successful in proving the unsoundness of this principle, we have unintentionally answered the whole of Mr. LOYD's work.

Erratum in No.—For "more than double the amount," more than the amount.—Atlas.

"Before we started in the morning, our dinner consisting of a goose and piece of mutton, had been put on the fire. The moment we marched, our domestic deposited the above-named delicacies on a chair and followed us with it to our ground. When the fight was over, he again hung the goose to the fire, but the poor bird had scarcely been half done, when we were ordered to return to our station. There we again commenced cooking, and, though without dish, plate, or knife, did ample justice our fare, which we washed down with bad rum and water, and then composed ourselves to rest in a friendly gate."

"You will all severely feel the loss of our poor Tom; but even you must allow the blow was rather on me than on any. Long ere I could have reached him, a messenger arrived to say that he was no more. Such were my sensations, that I could have sat over his grave till I had mounded and become a clod of the valley, as he was. The boat's crew knew my intent in landing, and I could perceive, on my return, that both they and Holmes were equally weak as myself. You will believe, I thanked them, and I was obliged. It was a melancholy morning, though of that kind it is mainly to seek, for I then went to visit a sergeant in the company with my brother, and shot close by him, both behaving with a gallantry to make them more

regretted by those they commended. How glorious to die nobly in defence of our country, regretted by an army, rather than ignominy, of a vile unwholesome sir! Even the thutty heat of a soldier could not tell me of his death, but called General Melvins as he, who, with tears that almost stopped his utterance, stammered out, 'Harris, he is a man in this as in every thing else: the struggle is hard.' 'It is impossible to convey to you the obligations I owe to General Melvins, or the love I bear him; this is brave, good, and generous. I have every reason to be thankful. I cannot enumerate my blessings: I have far more than I deserve. God only can make me sufficiently thankful. May He enable me to live honourably and die gloriously; and what is there in this life to make us wish a dear friend back!'

SHAMING THE BRAVE.

As one of the many instances afforded in the after-life of Major Harris, that this was to transient feeling of affection to General Melvins, I find an anecdote stated which I believe to be well-founded. The General, acting upon that principle which continually influenced his military career, and which taught him that it made little difference in the chances of a soldier's life, whether he did his duty cautiously and shabbily, or promptly and handsomely, exposed himself to the hottest fire whenever he could. On one occasion, he persevered so freely in doing so, that Colonel Harris, and the other officers with him, implored him to come down from the position where he stood as a mark to the enemy. He disregarded their remonstrance; when Colonel Harris jumped up, and placed himself beside him saying, "If you, Sir, think it right to remain here, it is my duty to stand by you." This act of generous friendship had an immediate effect upon the noble heart of General Melvins, and he descended from his perilous station.

ANXIETY OF A COMMANDER.

The hour appointed by the Commander-in-Chief for the storm, (of Seringapatam,) one o'clock, had nearly arrived, when, a little before this time, while General Harris was sitting alone in his tent, anxiously reflecting upon the course he had resolved upon, if the Sultan should succeed in beating off the first assaults, Captain Malcolm (afterwards Sir John Malcolm) came into his tent, and seeing him full of thought, cheerily exclaimed, "Why, my Lord, so thoughtful?" "Malcolm," said the General sternly, "this is no time for compliments; we have serious work on hand; don't you see that the European sentry upon my tent is so weak from want of food and exhaustion, that a Sepoy could push him down; we must take this fort, or perish in the attempt. I have ordered General Baird to persevere in his attack to the last extremity; if he is beat off, Wilesley is to proceed with the troops from the trenches; if he also should not succeed, I shall put myself at the head of the remainder of the army, for success is necessary to our existence."—Spectator.

A most atrocious murder was perpetrated near Donaghadee, on Tuesday night last, the 31st ult. Lieutenant Seacole, R. N., chief officer of the Coast Guard station at Millisle, within two miles of Donaghadee, had been dining in the latter town with Captain Leslie, R. N.; and on his return home, about eleven o'clock, when within a short distance of the watch-house of the station, he was shot through the body, and instantly fell dead, the ball entering at the abdomen and coming out at the back. Several of the Coast Guard men were almost instantly on the spot, as also Lieutenant Davies, commanding the Donaghadee station; but no traces of the murderers could be discovered. Captain Canillieri, the Inspecting Commander, has very judiciously put in separate confinement the whole of the crew of the Millisle station, as strong suspicions are entertained that the atrocious deed was perpetrated by one of them. The body has been removed to a neighbouring cottage to await the Coroner's inquest. Lieutenant Seacole was a single man, about thirty-five years of age. He had just been ordered to remove to the station at Carrickfergus, which he was to join on the 5th instant.—United Service Gazette.

At a meeting in the Fenton district of the Potteries, on Friday, a resolution was passed against any candidate for election to the next Parliament who should refuse to promise his vote for the abolition of the Corn-laws.

It is rumoured that Mr. T. G. Clayton, of Byerley, will be a candidate for Bradford, on the Anti-Corn law interest.

Mr. T. Milner Gibson is spoken of as a candidate for Marylebone.—Spectator.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

"Make haste to get a Council, and call it Legislative. Its use to the Governor, that of a screen or shield behind which he shelters himself from attack."—The weight of his responsibility to the Colonial Office is much lessened by being divided with his Council, as well as the odium of unpopular acts."—Advice to Captain Hobson; Colonial Gazette, 14th August 1839.

It happened (curious coincidence!) that on the very day, when the words of our motto were published here in London—the 14th of August last—Sir George Gipps's Legislative Council was sitting in New South Wales on the Government estimates for 1840. From a report of the proceedings, in the Sydney Herald of the 16th August, it appears that much was done agreeable to official gentlemen of all grades, which no Representative Assembly could have been prevailed upon to sanction, and perhaps no Governor would have ventured to perform on his own responsibility. But Sir George Gipps has a "Council," called "Legislative," and composed of the following materials—

Ex Officio Members.	Settlers or Merchants.
The Chief Justice of the Colony.	Mr. Jones,
The Bishop.	Mr. Berry,
Attorney-General.	Mr. Blaxland,
Colonial Secretary.	Captain King,
Auditor of Accounts.	Mr. Macarthur.
Collector of Customs.	Mr. Campbell,
Commandant of the Forces.	Sir John Jamieson.

Here we have fourteen names, and the Governor himself makes fifteenth. The non-official portion of the Council are selected by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Colonial Office, which is never refused. With scarcely an exception the Honourable Councilors job in land and stock, and are subservient to the Governor. But should they prove restive, and act as one man to thwart the official party, even in that almost impossible case they would be in a minority of 7 to 8 and effective means would be found to get them exchanged for more manageable members.

With a Council so composed, Sir George Gipps might have some difficulty in carrying measures of retrenchment and reform, but jobs and profuse expenditure might be expected to find favour; which *a priori* conclusion is too well borne out by the report of the proceedings on the budget for the current year. When laying the "financial statement" before the Council, [see Colonial Gazette, 11th December.] Sir George deplored the excess of expenditure over income, and the necessity of resorting to the Land-fund for the deficiency; and he stated, that unless immigration were to be given up altogether, they "could not go on much longer without a change." Under these circumstances, reduced estimates and the introduction of strict economy might have been expected from the Government; but quite the contrary—an increase of expenditure was to be provided for.

It is unnecessary to go into all the details of the New South Wales budget; but for some items we would claim attention as instructive specimens of the manner in which the resources of the colony—including the proceeds of that Land-fund on whose legitimate and judicious application the prosperity of New South Wales depends—are squandered by a crew of irresponsible jobbers.

The Governor and three judges divide 10,000l. a year between them—the Governor receiving 5,000l., and the Chief Justice 200l. The Governor has perquisites and other gains, making his salary full 6,000l. a year. We understand, however, that the opportunities of making immense sums by purchases of land which Sir George Arthur used so successfully in Van Diemen's Land, have either been denied to or neglected by the Governors of New South Wales.

The cost of the Colonial Secretary's office is upwards of 7,000l. a year: thus distributed—
Colonial Secretary.....£1,500 0 0
Assistant Colonial Secretary.....600 0 0
Fifteen Clerks—three of the first class, viz. two at 350l. and one at 340l.—six of the second, viz. one at 300l., one at 250l., one at 240l., and three at 200l. each—six of the third, viz. one at 200l., four at 155l. each, and one at 143l. per annum.....3,480 0 0
Office-keeper, at 2s. 6d. per diem.....45 10 0
Three Messengers—one at 50l. per annum, one at 2s. 6d., and one at 1s. 9d. per diem.....127 15 6
Watchman, at 2s. 10d. per diem.....51 17 0
Ten Assistant Clerks for preparing Deeds of Grants of Land, and assisting as required in the current duties, at 6s. per diem.....1,038 0 0
Newspapers for Record and the Secretary of State.....80 0 0
Incidental Expenses.....20 0 0
£7,003 7 6

Pretty well this for the Secretary department of a colony with a population of 100,000. The expense of the Downing Street Office for the entire Colonial empire is, or used to be, somewhere about 27,000l.; and it was never pretended that in England the chief officers were underpaid.

The Colonial Treasurer's Office cost.....£3,726
The Auditor-General's.....2,486
The Customs Department.....7,800
The Post-office.....13,228
The salaries of the principal officers in these departments vary from 500l. to 1,000l. a year. The Postmaster-General's salary was increased on the recommendation of the Governor; whose speech on the occasion deserves special notice—

The Governor said—"Gentlemen, I will recollect, that when a petition was presented to the Council praying that the Postmaster-General's salary might be increased, I interfered; and I did so because it should not form a precedent for a practice which is contrary to the practice of the House of Commons, and of all Assemblies in British Colonies, founded on that model, and which I considered would be injurious. I should be sorry, however, were it to be supposed that by so doing I intended to cast any discredit upon the way in which the business of the department is carried on. I consider myself bound to check every increase upon the present charges; but I must say, that I think Mr. Raymond, in comparison with the other Government officers, is the most underpaid. I must, however, protest against this being considered a ground for an increase of salary; for there will always be some one who will come before us and say that upon comparing his office with Mr. Such-a-one, he considers himself underpaid, and in this way we shall always be ascending; for I do not consider it likely that any one will come before us and say that he considers himself overpaid, and request that his salary may be lowered to Mr. Such-a-one's. I will now, however, present Mr. Raymond's petition myself; and will briefly state a few facts which it contains, and upon which Mr. Raymond claims an augmentation of salary. In the year 1828, the Post-office revenue amounted to 598l.; in the year 1828, it amounted to 8,390l. The miles travelled by mails in 1828, was nearly forty thousand five hundred and sixty; in 1838, two hundred and fifty three thousand eight hundred and thirty. The number of letters and newspapers sent through the Post-office in 1829, were eighty-eight thousand, and in 1838, seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand. Under these circumstances, as I really think that Mr. Raymond has a claim for further consideration, I shall not object to an increase of salary; bearing in mind, however, that it must keep a due proportion with others. I do not think he should be placed above the honourable member near me, whose duties are equally laborious, and who fills them in a way that must meet with the approbation of all. I therefore do not object to raising the Postmaster-General's salary to 6500l. the same as the Auditor-General's."

The manoeuvre employed by Governor Gipps is one with which the colonists of New South Wales have become familiar. By representing the increase of salary as the act of

the Council, he escapes responsibility himself. There is, however, something extremely ludicrous in the floundering of the Governor between his sense of duty and propriety and his inclination to oblige the Postmaster-General. An attempt was made to increase the salary of the Post office Accountant; and, the Colonial Secretary apologized for opposing the suggestion by a statement that the salary in question had been trebled during the last three years.

The last item in the budget to which we shall now advert, is the Surveyor-General's salary. Major Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, has been for the last two years and more in England, employed, we believe, in business profitable and agreeable to himself. He has nevertheless been receiving his salary of 1000l. a year from New South Wales, his duties being entirely performed by a Deputy-Surveyor, with a salary of 650l. a year. Under the Deputy are no fewer than seventeen Assistants, with a whole corps of Draughtsmen and other functionaries. The entire expense of the Surveying Department is 19,348l. The principal objection was to the continued payment of Major Mitchell's salary; which was "too bad" even for the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

Mr. Jones asked when the Surveyor General is expected in the colony?
The Colonial Secretary said he will leave England in October.

[He is still in London, we believe.]

Mr. Berry said that it appeared to him that there is a great deal of oversalaring in this department. He could not see the use of a Deputy-Surveyor General at all. The Surveyor-General has been out of the colony now two years, and is in England making plans of the Peninsula, fighting all his battles over again; a very useful work, he dared say, but one which the colony should not be called upon to pay him 1,000l. a year for doing. He thought that Captain Perry should have the 1,000l., and that the item for the Deputy Surveyor General should be expunged. He wished that the Governor would call upon the department for the number of acres surveyed within the last two years.

The Colonial Secretary said, that the return wished for could be easily obtained. With respect to Major Mitchell's employment in England, he believes that he has been employed under one of the most eminent Generals of the day, in a scientific work of the nature alluded to by Mr. Berry. The work on this colony which Major Mitchell has published, and which has already gone through two editions, has drawn the attention of the scientific world to this colony, more particularly to that part of it which he was so instrumental in discovering; and in that point of view there is no doubt that his visit to England will be of the greatest advantage to the colony.

The Governor said, that the object in having a Surveyor-General and a Deputy-Surveyor-General is, that one of the heads shall be in Sydney, while the other is in the interior, looking after the work; and for want of that superintendence, he is afraid that the gentlemen in the field have not done so much as they might have done.

The Colonial Secretary said, that the sum proposed included the expense of three Surveyors sent to Moreton Bay for the purpose of getting the survey in that district ahead before it is thrown open.

The Governor said, that as he had taken opportunity of saying before, the expense of surveying in this colony is much increased in consequence of parties selecting land where they please, and the Surveyor-General being obliged to send a Surveyor to measure a piece of land wherever it is required, while there is no reciprocity, for after it is measured the party is not obliged to purchase it. The Surveyors thus spend half their time in trotting about the country, and are constantly being whistled from one place to another. Another great evil is, that it is impossible to survey a patch here and there with the scientific accuracy with which a survey can be carried on straightforward. But these disadvantages are perhaps balanced by the greater facility afforded to the selection of land.—Motion (for the entire estimates of the Surveyor-General's office, including the absent Major Mitchell's salary) carried.

Mr. Berry moved for a return of the number of acres in each district, and allotments in each township surveyed during the last two years; which his Excellency promised to lay upon the table.

How the Governor, who stated so correctly

the duties of a Surveyor-General, could sanction

Major Mitchell's absence and continued

receipt of salary from an impoverished treasury,

will appear extraordinary to those only

who are ignorant of the reckless administration

of Crown Colonies, and the uses of a

Council called "Legislative."

In the same paper which has supplied us

with a report of the budget discussion, we

find an incidental notice of another gross job

in which the late Chancellor of the Exchequer

is implicated. Mr. Fisher, the Crown Solicitor

in New South Wales, was an active supporter

of Mr. Spring Rice in his Cambridge

elections, and so obtained the appointment in

question; the duties of which he performs in

such a manner that it has been found necessary

to appoint an Assistant Crown Solicitor, and a

Solicitor-General was also expected in the

colony! Be it remembered that the payment

of these sinecurists and lazy officials comes

out of the Immigration-fund, to which alone

the colonists can look for that supply of

labour which is to them above all things necessary.

It will be observed that the Bishop of

Australia—the Church of England Bishop—is

a member of the Legislative Council. The

Times this week mentions that "a Poish

meeting has lately been held in Sydney for

the purpose of petitioning the Queen for a

seat in the Executive (Legislative Council)

for their resident Bishop; and this the Times

denounces as something very atrocious; whereas

it is the natural consequence of mis-

placing the Protestant Bishop there, whilst

the settlement abounds with Papists.—Colonial

Gazette, Jan. 8.

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS

at the GAZETTE OFFICE, by NOWROOJ HORMUZIEH, No. 1, Nisbet Lane, Fort, where all communications, addressed to the EDITOR, will be received.